THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1799. [No. 1931.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

GRASS SEEDS,
Good and Cheap for Sale,
MOORE & GREEN,
Near the RED MARKET.

have also for Sale, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
SHIP CHANDLERY,
CERIES and LIQUORS of all Kinds.
reat Variety of HARD WARE.
wise a small, but well-chosen Assortment, of DRY GOODS.

THEY HAVE ALSO—
Demerara, Antigua, St. Croix, Bengal,
nd New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
nham and Havanna Molasses, by Ditto,
itto.
French Brandy, by Pipe or Barrel.
nd Geneva, by Ditto, Ditto.
by the Barrel.
ns by the Cask.
English Gunpowder by Ditto.
arrels of Mess and Prime Beef and
rk.
many other Articles.
which they will sell on the lowest
, for Cash or approved Notes.
ewport, April 8th, 1799.

TO BE LET,
entered the Middle of MAY next,

A Large, convenient Dwelling-House, with a Shop in front, situated in Thames-street, at the Head of Stevens's Wharf.——For further Particulars apply to ANN WEBBER, on the Premises.
Newport, April 8, 1799.

GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT.

THIS may certify, that good Journeymen SHIP CARPENTERS may find Employ, and will be paid One Dollar and Half, per Day. If they will repair to Corlearshook, which Place is about one Mile from the City of New-York, and engage at Work on the 44 Gun Frigate, now constructing at that Place, under the Direction of Mr. Forman Cheesman, on Account of the United States.——Workmen will be paid off every Saturday, and also allowed the Amount of one Day's Pay for every Thirty Miles from their Place of Abode to New-York.——Twenty good Ship Borers will also find Employ at One Dollar, per Day.
SILAS TALBOT.
April 3, 1799.

ASA SHAW
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received, at his Store in Broad-street, an excellent Assortment of HAY-SEED, of all Kinds, which he is determined to sell very low.
Also a large Quantity of GERMAN STEEL, by the Fagot or less Quantity, of the best Kind for edge Tools.
Likewise WEST-INDIA GOODS, as usual.
Newport 8th April, 1799.

THE Hon. Court of Probate of Portsmouth has appointed the Subscriber Administrator to the Estate of REBECCA ANTHONY, late of Portsmouth, deceased, and allowed Six Months from this Date, for the Creditors to said Estate to exhibit their Demands: They are, therefore, hereby requested to bring them in for Settlement to the Subscriber, within the Time limited; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to
ISAAC ANTHONY, *Adm'r.*
Portsmouth, Feb. 11, 1799.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. EDWARD PETERSON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to
MARY PETERSON, *Administratrix.*
Newport, April 9, 1799.

The following Letter from ROBERT G. HARPER, Esq; Member of Congress from S. Carolina, contains a very interesting Sketch of the Proceedings of the last Session of Congress:

Philadelphia, March 20th, 1799.

MY DEAR SIR,

ACCORDING to my promise, in my letter of February 10th, I now present you with a sketch of the principal acts of Congress during the session, which closed on the 3d instant, and of the state of public affairs at the present moment.

In that letter I mentioned that a vote had passed for adding to our present navy six ships of the line of 74 guns each, and six sloops of war of 18 guns each. This vote afterwards passed into a law, and the building of the ships will speedily commence. The measure was founded on a conviction, that the commerce of this country, which is the great source of our revenue, and essential to the encouragement and prosperity of our agriculture, cannot exist without a maritime protection. This conviction is not only supported by general reasoning, and the experience of all nations, but is fully confirmed by the experiment which we have made; for, before we began to arm, our commerce was in a state of depression which indicated approaching ruin; at present it is flourishing and prosperous, in a very high degree. The saving on insurance alone, is estimated, on fair principles of calculation, at nine millions of dollars per annum; independently of the decrease of captures, which have been comparatively few since we began to defend our vessels, and suffer them to defend themselves. The sum expended, before the beginning of this year, towards equipping and preparing for sea the naval armament heretofore provided for, and supporting such part of it as was sent to sea in the course of the last year, amounted to 3,350,000 dollars. For compleating that armament one million more is appropriated. For the support of the whole establishment, during the present year, including the marines, the revenue cutters, and the six additional sloops of war provided for by the late act, the appropriation is something less than 2,350,000 dollars. The expence of building and equipping those six sloops of war, and the six seventy-fours, will be not quite 2,350,000 dollars. These sums, added together, make an aggregate of 9,050,000 dollars. From whence it appears, that the saving made, by our defensive measures, in the article of insurance only, without calculating the diminution of captures, the benefits resulting from the encreased spirit and activity of commerce, and the consequent rise in the price of produce, is sufficient, in one year, to pay for the whole naval armament which has produced this effect, to support it for a year, to build six ships of the line, and to build and support six 18 gun sloops. When this whole navy is complete, the annual expence of maintaining it, in time of war, will be about 3,650,000 dollars. In peace, the ships will be laid up, and will cost very little. So that if we suppose the protection to be afforded by it, in its perfect state, to be only as efficacious as that now derived from the part of it which is actually in service, this protection will pay for the expence, and leave a balance of five millions annually to the nation. In addition to this, we shall be respected by foreign nations; and our citizens, finding themselves protected, in their lawful pursuits, by the government of their country, will prosecute their enterprizes with vigour and spirit: from whence must naturally result a high degree of public and private prosperity.

It has been sometimes said that this mode of calculation is unfair; because the saving in insurance, and captures, is a saving to the merchants alone; whereas the expence of a fleet is to be borne by the nation at large. But it is not true that the saving is to the merchants alone. To say that it is to the consumers alone, would be much nearer the truth. The merchant will have his profits on his goods, whether they come high or low to him; and this profit, together with the original price, the consumer must pay. If insurance rise from seven per cent. to fifteen per cent. the additional eight per cent. so laid on the price of the goods, and they come eight per cent. higher to the consumer. If it falls from fifteen to seven per cent. the goods come eight per cent. cheaper. The saving, therefore, like the loss from a rise, though first felt by the merchant, goes finally to the consumers; that is, to the nation at large. If the nation, therefore, by expending four millions annually in the support of a navy, can prevent insurance from rising to 15 per cent. from seven, or can lower it from 15 to seven, it prevents itself from being taxed to the amount of nine millions instead of four, and saves five millions by the bargain.

When we reflect, moreover, on the advantages of a navy, we are not to consider merely the expence, but the situation, in which we should be without the navy. No farmer hesitates to make a fence round his fields, on account of the expence or trouble. He considers that, without a fence, his whole crop must be lost, his plantation ruined, and with it his credit and his family.

In order to facilitate these naval preparations, laws have passed to authorize the building of docks and the procuring of ship timber. Fifty thousand dollars are appropriated for the first object, and two hundred thousand for the second. Towards building the six seventy-fours, and the additional sloops of war, one million is appropriated; which is supposed to be as much as can be expended on them in the course of this year.

In my last I stated, that of the naval force formerly provided for, there had been then equipt and put to sea, two frigates of 44 guns, and one of 36; three sloops of 18, three of 20, and three of 24 guns each; eight cutters, and three gallies. No others have since gone to sea, though several are nearly ready. Those in service are, at present, in different parts of the West-Indies; where they are employed in convoying our merchant vessels, and keeping the French privateers in port. One of them, the Constellation, of 36 guns and 307 men, lately performed a very handsome exploit, which cannot fail to have a very happy effect upon the character and future conduct of our navy. She came up with the French frigate the Insurgente, a very fine vessel, of 40 guns and 409 men, which was cruising for American ships, and had lately captured a small armed vessel of the United States. This ship of such superior force she took, after an engagement of an hour and a quarter, in which the French had 29 men killed, and 46 wounded; and the Americans one killed, and three wounded.

Since this affair, another of our frigates, the United States, has sunk a French privateer in the West-Indies, which had taken many of our merchant vessels, but the crew was saved. It is reported, and I believe with truth, that the same frigate has lately taken another privateer, and retaken a British merchant ship which she had captured. This is returning the favor which the British have so often done us; for they have retaken and released very many of our ships.

In my last I mentioned, that the number of private ships armed in the United States since permission was given for that purpose, was computed at 350, carrying in the whole 2625 guns. By authentic returns, it since appears, that the number is 365, carrying 2723 guns, and 6845 men. This private armament is still going on with great vigour; and instances of its efficiency in protecting trade, daily occur.

Amidst these maritime exertions, preparations by land have not been neglected: but as the danger in that quarter is less threatening, the greatest and most expensive part of those preparations, is left dependant on circumstances. The army voted at the former session will be raised, unless the state of things should materially change for the better; and arrangements are made for that purpose: but the large additions which Congress has provided for in the last session, are not to take place unless "in case war should break out between the United States and a foreign European power; or in case *imminent* danger of invasion of their territory by any such power, shall, in the opinion of the President, be discovered to exist." In either of those cases, he is authorized to raise twenty-four additional regiments of infantry, one regiment and one battalion of riflemen, a battalion of artillery, and three regiments of cavalry; or such part of the whole force as he shall judge necessary. The present army is also to be increased, in that case, to a war establishment; which almost doubles the number of privates in each regiment. The whole regular force, therefore, that may be raised, in case of war, amounts to about fifty thousand men, exclusive of volunteers and militia.

That this additional force may speedily be raised, at any moment when it is wanted, the President is further authorised to proceed immediately to the appointment of all the officers; a business which, in so extensive a country, from every part of which it is proper to make selections, has been found, from experience, to be attended with much difficulty and delay. But the officers being once appointed, and properly organized, the enlistments may commence at any moment, when occasion shall require the force to be actually raised. The officers, however, are not to receive pay till called into actual service: and the authority to raise this eventual army is to expire at the end of the next session of Congress. The number of volunteers which the President may accept, pursuant to former acts, is limited to about seventy-six thousand, who are to be divided among the States in proportion to their respective population. The act for making a draft of militia to be held in readiness, expired at the end of the session, and was not renewed; it being considered that this draft was attended with some trouble and expense to the militia, and did not, in fact, put them in a better state for service; for which reason it was thought best to leave the matter to the President: who is empowered by the constitution and the laws, to call out such portions of the militia, in case of need, as circumstances may render necessary.

It was objected by some, that since there is now less danger of invasion than heretofore, and the French government had exhibited some appearances of a disposition to settle its differences with us, in an amicable manner, this eventual authority to raise a large army, was unnecessary and improper: but it was answered, and, in my opinion, with perfect truth and good sense, that if there was, in fact, no danger of invasion, the measure could do no harm since, in that case, no troops could be raised; that the best method of preventing danger, was to be prepared in time, and always on our guard; that if the French were sincerely desirous of a reasonable accommodation, this precautionary measure could not obstruct it; and that, if they were not sincerely desirous, but meant only to amuse us, to put us off our guard, and to gain time, the best method of counteracting their schemes, and inspiring them with a sincere disposition for peace and justice, would be, to go on with our preparations, provide for the worst; and let them see that we were not to be over-reached by their "diplomatic skill" now any more than we were intimidated by their threats last year. In short, that the best way to gain peace, is, to be prepared for war.

In the mean time, the measures agreed to last year, for providing arms and military stores, and fortifying the ports and harbours, are pressed into execution with vigour; and considerable progress is already made.

These are all the additions which have been made to the measures of defence formerly adopted.

The act for suspending all commercial intercourse with France and her dominions, has been continued in force for one year longer; but the President is authorised to restore the commercial intercourse immediately, with such particular parts of those dominions as he may judge proper. This authority was given on account of a disposition, manifested by the persons in authority in some of the French Islands, to desist from privateering on our vessels; provided the trade of the United States, of which they are in most pressing need, since they depend on it for their supplies of provisions, should be restored to them. As the suspension of commercial intercourse was resorted to by Congress, as a mean of bringing these people to a sense of propriety, and protecting our trade from their depredations, there could be no reason to continue it after these objects should be attained.—An arrangement for these purposes, it is supposed, will be made with some of the French Islands, especially St. Domingo.

The French government have lately passed an edict, by which all neutral sailors,

[*Turn to last page.*]

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Who have alſo for Sale, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*
SHIP CHANDLERY,
GROCERIES and LIQUORS of all Kinds.
A great Variety of HARD WARE.
Likewiſe a ſmall, but well-choſen Aſſortment, of DRY GOODS.

THEY HAVE ALSO—
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Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by Ditto, Ditto.
Beſt French Brandy, by Pipe or Barrel.
Holland Geneva, by Ditto, Ditto.
Flour by the Barrel.
Raiſins by the Caſk.
Beſt Engliſh Gunpowder by Ditto.
70 Barrels of Meſs and Prime Beef and Pork.
And many other Articles.
All which they will ſell on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or approved Notes.
Newport, April 8th, 1799.

TO BE LET,
And entered the Middle of MAY next,

A Large, convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with a Shop in front, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, at the Head of Stevens's Wharf.——For further Particulars apply to ANN WEBBER, on the Premiſes.
Newport, April 8, 1799.

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SILAS TALBOT.
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RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, at his Store in Broad-ſtreet, an excellent Aſſortment of HAY-SEED, of all Kinds, which he is determined to ſell very low.
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ISAAC ANTHONY, *Adm'r.*
Portsmouth, Feb. 11, 1799.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. EDWARD PETERSON, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to
MARY PETERSON, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Newport, April 9, 1799.

The following Letter from ROBERT G. HARPER, *Eſq; Member of Congreſs from S. Carolina, contains a very intereſting Sketch of the Proceedings of the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs:*

Philadelphia, March 20th, 1799.

MY DEAR SIR,

ACCORDING to my promiſe, in my letter of February 10th, I now preſent you with a ſketch of the principal acts of Congreſs during the ſeſſion, which cloſed on the 3d inſtant, and of the ſtate of public affairs at the preſent moment.

In that letter I mentioned that a vote had paſſed for adding to our preſent navy ſix ſhips of the line of 74 guns each, and ſix ſloops of war of 18 guns each. This vote afterwards paſſed into a law, and the building of the ſhips will ſpeedily commence. The meaſure was founded on a conviction, that the commerce of this country, which is the great ſource of our revenue, and eſſential to the encouragement and proſperity of our agriculture, cannot exiſt without a maritime protection. This conviction is not only ſupported by general reaſoning, and the experience of all nations, but is fully confirmed by the experiment which we have made; for, before we began to arm, our commerce was in a ſtate of depreſſion which indicated approaching ruin; at preſent it is flouriſhing and proſperous, in a very high degree. The ſaving on inſurance alone, is eſtimated, on fair principles of calculation, at nine millions of dollars per annum; independently of the decreaſe of captures, which have been comparatively few ſince we began to defend our veſſels, and ſuffer them to defend themſelves. The ſum expended, before the beginning of this year, towards equipping and preparing for ſea the naval armament heretofore provided for, and ſupporting ſuch part of it as was ſent to ſea in the courſe of the laſt year, amounted to 3,350,000 dollars. For compleating that armament one million more is appropriated. For the ſupport of the whole eſtabliſhment, during the preſent year, including the marines, the revenue cutters, and the ſix additional ſloops of war provided for by the late act, the appropriation is ſomething leſs than 2,350,000 dollars. The expence of building and equipping thoſe ſix ſloops of war, and the ſix ſeventy-fours, will be not quite 2,350,000 dollars. Theſe ſums, added together, make an aggregate of 9,050,000 dollars. From whence it appears, that the ſaving made, by our defenſive meaſures, in the article of inſurance only, without calculating the diminution of captures, the benefits reſulting from the encreaſed ſpirit and activity of commerce, and the conſequent riſe in the price of produce, is ſufficient, in one year, to pay for the whole naval armament which has produced this effect, to ſupport it for a year, to build ſix ſhips of the line, and to build and ſupport ſix 18 gun ſloops. When this whole navy is complete, the annual expence of maintaining it, in time of war, will be about 3,650,000 dollars. In peace, the ſhips will be laid up, and will coſt very little. So that if we ſuppoſe the protection to be afforded by it, in its perfect ſtate, to be only as efficacious as that now derived from the part of it which is actually in ſervice, this protection will pay for the expence, and leave a balance of five millions annually to the nation. In addition to this, we ſhall be reſpected by foreign nations; and our citizens, finding themſelves protected, in their lawful purſuits, by the government of their country, will proſecute their enterprizes with vigour and ſpirit: from whence muſt naturally reſult a high degree of public and private proſperity.

It has been ſometimes ſaid that this mode of calculation is unfair; becauſe the ſaving in inſurance, and captures, is a ſaving to the merchants alone; whereas the expence of a fleet is to be borne by the nation at large. But it is not true that the ſaving is to the merchants alone. To ſay that it is to the conſumers alone, would be much nearer the truth. The merchant will have his profits on his goods, whether they come high or low to him; and this profit, together with the original price, the conſumer muſt pay. If inſurance riſe from ſeven per cent. to fifteen per cent. the additional eight per cent. ſo laid on the price of the goods, and they come eight per cent. higher to the conſumer. If it falls from fifteen to ſeven per cent. the goods come eight per cent. cheaper. The ſaving, therefore, like the loſs from a riſe, though firſt felt by the merchant, goes finally to the conſumers; that is, to the nation at large. If the nation, therefore, by expending four millions annually in the ſupport of a navy, can prevent inſurance from riſing to 15 per cent. from ſeven, or can lower it from 15 to ſeven, it prevents itſelf from being taxed to the amount of nine millions inſtead of four, and ſaves five millions by the bargain.

When we reflect, moreover, on the advantages of a navy, we are not to conſider merely the expence, but the ſituation, in which we ſhould be without the navy. No farmer heſitates to make a fence round his fields, on account of the expence or trouble. He conſiders that, without a fence, his whole crop muſt be loſt, his plantation ruined, and with it his credit and his family.

In order to facilitate theſe naval preparations, laws have paſſed to authorize the building of docks and the procuring of ſhip timber. Fifty thouſand dollars are appropriated for the firſt object, and two hundred thouſand for the ſecond. Towards building the ſix ſeventy-fours, and the additional ſloops of war, one million is appropriated; which is ſuppoſed to be as much as can be expended on them in the courſe of this year.

In my laſt I ſtated, that of the naval force formerly provided for, there had been then equipt and put to ſea, two frigates of 44 guns, and one of 36; three ſloops of 18, three of 20, and three of 24 guns each; eight cutters, and three gallies. No others have ſince gone to ſea, though ſeveral are nearly ready. Thoſe in ſervice are, at preſent, in different parts of the Weſt-Indies; where they are employed in convoying our merchant veſſels, and keeping the French privateers in port. One of them, the Conſtellation, of 36 guns and 307 men, lately performed a very handſome exploit, which cannot fail to have a very happy effect upon the character and future conduct of our navy. She came up with the French frigate the Inſurgente, a very fine veſſel, of 40 guns and 409 men, which was cruiſing for American ſhips, and had lately captured a ſmall armed veſſel of the United States. This ſhip of ſuch ſuperior force ſhe took, after an engagement of an hour and a quarter, in which the French had 29 men killed, and 46 wounded; and the Americans one killed, and three wounded.

Since this affair, another of our frigates, the United States, has ſunk a French privateer in the Weſt-Indies, which had taken many of our merchant veſſels, but the crew was ſaved. It is reported, and I believe with truth, that the ſame frigate has lately taken another privateer, and retaken a Britiſh merchant ſhip which ſhe had captured. This is returning the favor which the Britiſh have ſo often done us; for they have retaken and releaſed very many of our ſhips.

In my laſt I mentioned, that the number of private ſhips armed in the United States ſince permiſſion was given for that purpoſe, was computed at 350, carrying in the whole 2625 guns. By authentic returns, it ſince appears, that the number is 365, carrying 2723 guns, and 6845 men. This private armament is ſtill going on with great vigour; and inſtances of its efficiency in protecting trade, daily occur.

Amidſt theſe maritime exertions, preparations by land have not been neglected: but as the danger in that quarter is leſs threatening, the greateſt and moſt expenſive part of thoſe preparations, is left dependant on circumſtances. The army voted at the former ſeſſion will be raiſed, unleſs the ſtate of things ſhould materially change for the better; and arrangements are made for that purpoſe: but the large additions which Congreſs has provided for in the laſt ſeſſion, are not to take place unleſs "in caſe war ſhould break out between the United States and a foreign European power; or in caſe *imminent* danger of invaſion of their territory by any ſuch power, ſhall, in the opinion of the Preſident, be diſcovered to exiſt." In either of thoſe caſes, he is authorized to raiſe twenty-four additional regiments of infantry, one regiment and one battalion of riflemen, a battalion of artillery, and three regiments of cavalry; or ſuch part of the whole force as he ſhall judge neceſſary. The preſent army is alſo to be increaſed, in that caſe, to a war eſtabliſhment; which almoſt doubles the number of privates in each regiment. The whole regular force, therefore, that may be raiſed, in caſe of war, amounts to about fifty thouſand men, excluſive of volunteers and militia.

That this additional force may ſpeedily be raiſed, at any moment when it is wanted, the Preſident is further authoriſed to proceed immediately to the appointment of all the officers; a buſineſs which, in ſo extenſive a country, from every part of which it is proper to make ſelections, has been found, from experience, to be attended with much difficulty and delay. But the officers being once appointed, and properly organized, the enliſtments may commence at any moment, when occaſion ſhall require the force to be actually raiſed. The officers, however, are not to receive pay till called into actual ſervice: and the authority to raiſe this eventual army is to expire at the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs. The number of volunteers which the Preſident may accept, purſuant to former acts, is limited to about ſeventy-ſix thouſand, who are to be divided among the States in proportion to their reſpective population. The act for making a draft of militia to be held in readineſs, expired at the end of the ſeſſion, and was not renewed; it being conſidered that this draft was attended with ſome trouble and expenſe to the militia, and did not, in fact, put them in a better ſtate for ſervice; for which reaſon it was thought beſt to leave the matter to the Preſident: who is empowered by the conſtitution and the laws, to call out ſuch portions of the militia, in caſe of need, as circumſtances may render neceſſary.

It was objected by ſome, that ſince there is now leſs danger of invaſion than heretofore, and the French government had exhibited ſome appearances of a diſpoſition to ſettle its differences with us, in an amicable manner, this eventual authority to raiſe a large army, was unneceſſary and improper: but it was anſwered, and, in my opinion, with perfect truth and good ſenſe, that if there was, in fact, no danger of invaſion, the meaſure could do no harm ſince, in that caſe, no troops could be raiſed; that the beſt method of preventing danger, was to be prepared in time, and always on our guard; that if the French were ſincerely deſirous of a reaſonable accommodation, this precautionary meaſure could not obſtruct it; and that, if they were not ſincerely deſirous, but meant only to amuſe us, to put us off our guard, and to gain time, the beſt method of counteracting their ſchemes, and inſpiring them with a ſincere diſpoſition for peace and juſtice, would be, to go on with our preparations, provide for the worſt; and let them ſee that we were not to be over-reached by their "diplomatic ſkill" now any more than we were intimidated by their threats laſt year. In ſhort, that the beſt way to gain peace, is, to be prepared for war.

In the mean time, the meaſures agreed to laſt year, for providing arms and military ſtores, and fortifying the ports and harbours, are preſſed into execution with vigour; and conſiderable progreſs is already made.

Theſe are all the additions which have been made to the meaſures of defence formerly adopted.

The act for ſuſpending all commercial intercourſe with France and her dominions, has been continued in force for one year longer; but the Preſident is authoriſed to reſtore the commercial intercourſe immediately, with ſuch particular parts of thoſe dominions as he may judge proper. This authority was given on account of a diſpoſition, manifeſted by the perſons in authority in ſome of the French Iſlands, to deſiſt from privateering on our veſſels; provided the trade of the United States, of which they are in moſt preſſing need, ſince they depend on it for their ſupplies of proviſions, ſhould be reſtored to them. As the ſuſpenſion of commercial intercourſe was reſorted to by Congreſs, as a mean of bringing theſe people to a ſenſe of propriety, and protecting our trade from their depredations, there could be no reaſon to continue it after theſe objects ſhould be attained.—An arrangement for theſe purpoſes, it is ſuppoſed, will be made with ſome of the French Iſlands, eſpecially St. Domingo.

The French government have lately paſſed an edict, by which all neutral ſailors,

[*Turn to laſt page.*]

BALTIMORE, April 7.

The account of Gen. *Morgan's* deceaſe was taken from the Aurora: and we are happy to ſay, from the beſt authority, turns out, as many other things in that folio of miſrepreſentations, to be falſe, the General having been ſeen in good health, on Wedneſday laſt.

Amount of Flour inſpected within the city of Baltimore for the laſt three months ending the 31ſt of March, to wit:—

59,825 whole barrels—3,011 half do.

By order, *R. H. Meale*, regiſter.

WASHINGTON (P.) March 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louiſiana, to his friend in this town, dated Dec. 20, 1798.

"You are not to expect news from this quarter. General Wilkinſon is near the Southern Boundary of the United States on the bank of the Miſſiſippi, erecting a Garriſon. Mr. Ellicott has made conſiderable progreſs in the Boundary. He has paſſed Pearle River on his eaſtern direction.

"The Judges appointed for the Miſſiſippi have not arrived—inconvenience reſults, and the laws cannot be adopted until two of the Judges arrive."

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

Lieut. Williams, of the firſt troop of volunteer cavalry, and Robert Goodloe Harper, Eſq; are appointed aids to the commander in chief.

Judge Peters arrived at head quarters on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock.

OF THE INSURGENTS.

On Friday laſt, the army being encamped near the Spring-Houſe tavern, the commander ordered out a detachment compoſed of Robinſon's, M'Kean's, Lether's, and the Bucks county troops, to proceed in purſuit of Fries, one of the principal of the Inſurgents. Immediately after, the reſt of the troops took up the line of march, and arrived at Seller's tavern about 4 o'clock, P. M. At 5, the detachment which had been ſent after *Fries*, came in with him. It appears he had been crying a vendue, 8 miles from Seller's; and, juſt as he had finiſhed, he perceived the detachment about a mile diſtant; but, owing to an hill which they had to aſcend, immediately upon their being diſcovered by him, he was enabled to make off into a wood. When they arrived, they were informed of this circumſtance; and, juſt as they had diſcovered his hiding place by means of his dog, he again fled about an half mile; but finding himſelf too cloſely purſued, at length ſurrendered himſelf.

Capt. Dunlap's and Morrell's troops were alſo ordered out the ſame evening in purſuit of ſeveral other inſurgents.

They rode to many of their houſes, but the owners had decamped, having juſt before received information of the taking of Fries; one, however, of the name of Everhart, they had the good fortune to catch. This man confeſſed that he had aſſiſted at the reſcue of the priſoners from the Marſhal. The beds of many of the refugees were found warm, from which it was concluded that they had but juſt left them.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, this detachment returned to Head-Quarters, after having rode nearly 60 miles in different directions.

A detachment of 12 men under the command of Corporal Rainey, were then ordered to eſcort the priſoners to this city. They arrived here on Saturday afternoon, and lodged their charge ſafely in Jail.

On Saturday at 12 o'clock, the troops were to take up the line of march from Seller's to Quaker-town, and expected to reach Bethlehem laſt evening.

The following Manifeſto was iſſued by the General.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON,

Brigadier General of the army of the United States, commanding the troops deſtined to act againſt the inſurgents in the counties of Northampton, Montgomery, and Bucks, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

To the People of the ſaid Counties.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING received it in command from the Preſident of the United States, to employ the force under my orders, and ſuch additional force as the occaſion may be found to require, in compelling ſubmiſſion to the laws of the United States in the aforeſaid Counties, and in ſuppreſſing and diſperſing all unlawful combinations, which have there been formed, for the purpoſe of preventing, by force or violence, the execution of the ſaid laws, or any of them. I have judged it expedient to make known to the people of the ſaid counties, and to all others whom it may concern, the danger to which they will expoſe themſelves by joining in the unlawful proceedings, or by giving aid or encouragement to thoſe engaged therein: and alſo to remind them of the reaſonableneſs of ſubmitting to the laws in general, and to thoſe in particular, which ſome have reſiſted in a treaſonable manner.

It cannot be unknown to you, my fellow-citizens, or to any portion of the people of the United States, that obedience to laws conſtitutionally made, is eſſential to the exiſtence of a free government; and that in a republic, where the laws are enacted by the general conſent, that conſent muſt be declared by a majority of thoſe perſons, who are conſtitutionally appointed for that purpoſe by the people at large. The whole body of the people cannot aſſemble to make laws, and as men are found to differ in opinion about all matters on which they are called to deliberate, no deciſion could ever take place if the will of the majority was not to govern. The people of the United States have been at all times ſo well convinced of theſe truths, that from their firſt ſettlement in this country, they have always been governed by aſſemblies choſen to repreſent them; and have compelled all perſons, by force of arms when neceſſary, to ſubmit to the laws enacted by a majority in thoſe aſſemblies.

The federal government is as much a government of the people, as freely choſen by themſelves to repreſent them, and make laws for their benefit, as the government of the ſtates reſpectively. It was ordained and eſtabliſhed by the people themſelves, as they have expreſsly declared, "In order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to themſelves and their poſterity." In order to effect theſe great and deſirable purpoſes, for which the firſt Articles of Confederation had been found by experience wholly inſufficient, they gave to Congreſs various powers, which are enumerated in the Conſtitution. From the very nature of the government, doubts may ſometimes ariſe, and have ariſen, whether any of theſe powers authoriſe Congreſs to enact certain laws: and there is a regular and conſtitutional method of deciding ſuch queſtions, when they do ariſe, to which all good citizens will reſort, and implicitly ſubmit; but in the preſent caſe, no ſuch doubt has been, or can be entertained; for it is expreſsly declared by the Conſtitution itſelf, (Art. 1, Sect. 8.) that Congreſs ſhall have power, "to lay and collect TAXES, duties, impoſts and exciſes, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States."—This power being given to Congreſs by the conſtitution, Congreſs muſt decide when, and in what manner, it ought to be exerciſed, and this deciſion muſt be declared by a majority.——When declared, it muſt be obeyed: otherwiſe the conſtitution muſt be deſtroyed, with it all government, law and order muſt periſh, and diſunion, civil war and anarchy muſt enſue.

The acts, to which a treaſonable oppoſition is made, are acts "to lay and collect a tax for the common defence, and welfare of the United States;" conſequently, ſuch acts as Congreſs is expreſsly impowered by the people to paſs; and even from a ſlight conſideration, they will appear to be as neceſſary, and as reaſonable in themſelves, as they are conformable to the conſtitution, and favourable to thoſe very perſons who reſiſt their execution.

Nobody has denied, or can deny, that the United States were threatened, when theſe acts paſſed, and ſtill are threatened, with the reſentment of a very powerful, a very ambitious, and a very vindictive nation.—From what ſources this reſentment aroſe, or whether by a different courſe of conduct it might have been prevented, were ſecondary queſtions.—The great queſtion was, whether we ſhould ſubmit to the indignities heaped upon us by this nation, and ſubſcribe to the diſgraceful terms which it exacted, or prepare for reſiſtance, and for defending our rights, as became a free and Independent nation. Upon this queſtion, which Congreſs, whoſe duty it is "to provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States," was bound to decide, there was no difference of opinion, at leaſt none was avowed. All concurred in the opinion, that we ought to reject the terms held out by France, and prepare for our defence, in caſe ſhe ſhould attempt to enforce them. The ſole queſtion was, in what manner we ſhould prepare, and to what extent? Who was to decide this queſtion; the majority or the minority? A majority and a large majority, of the repreſentatives of the people, conſtitutionally choſen by themſelves, did decide, and did agree upon the ſyſtem which has been adopted. This ſyſtem requires money; and in order to procure money, a tax is neceſſary. Had the contrary ſyſtem been adopted, no money and a tax would have been neceſſary: For upon no plan can a country be defended, or preparations be made for its defence, without money.—Had there even been any baſe enough to propoſe ſubmiſſion to the terms of France, and had the propoſition been agreed to, ſtill there muſt have been money and taxes; for France required of us in the firſt inſtance, a loan of many millions of dollars, and informed us that her ſubſequent demand would be meaſured by our ability to pay. To raiſe this unlimited tribute, we muſt have ſubmitted to far heavier taxes, than have been laid by Congreſs for our defence.

It is true, that ſhe afterwards pretended to deſiſt from this demand of money; but it was in conſequence of our reſiſtance, and our preparations, that ſhe did ſo; and thoſe preparations had already rendered the tax neceſſary.

In laying this tax, Congreſs paid the moſt careful attention to the ſituation and the wants of the people; and ſo modified it that its weight falls almoſt entirely on thoſe in affluent circumſtances; while the poor are, in a great meaſure, exempt from its operation.

It is laid on lands, dwelling-houſes, and ſlaves; but as there are no ſlaves in this ſtate, the whole tax falls on lands and dwelling-houſes. The lands are to be taxed exactly according to their value, whoever may be the owners; but the dwelling-houſes, are to be aſſeſſed by a different rule. The poor man whoſe dwelling-houſe, with the out-houſes and houſe-lot of not more than two acres, is worth leſs than one hundred dollars, will pay nothing for it: and if it be worth one hundred dollars, its tax will be only twenty cents. By the ſame rule, other houſes, of higher value, will pay as follows:

If worth 200 dollars,	40 cents.
300	60
400	80
500	100 or 1 dol.

Thus far you ſee, my fellow-citizens, that the houſe-tax is at the rate of twenty cents for every hundred dollars of the value of the houſe. But for houſes worth from five hundred to one thouſand dollars, the rate of the tax is thirty cents for each hundred dollars of their value, ſo that a houſe worth ſix hundred dollars, will pay ſix times thirty cents, or one dollar and 80 cents.

If worth 700 dols. it will pay	2 dols.	& 10 cts.
800	2	40
900	2	70
1000	3	

Thus the rich man, with a houſe valued at one thouſand dollars, will pay three times as much tax as the poorer man whoſe houſe is valued at half the ſum, or 500 dollars, and in this manner the tax goes on increaſing upon the coſtly houſes and the rich, until they are taxed five times as much in proportion to the value of their houſes, as their poorer fellow citizens, whoſe houſes are worth only from one hundred to five hundred dollars. A houſe worth 100 dollars, pays 20 cents; which is one-fifth of one per cent. on its value. A houſe worth 30,000 dollars, pays 300 dollars; which is one per Cent. on its value, five times as much in proportion.

From hence, my fellow-citizens, you muſt be convinced, that the oppoſition to this tax in your counties, is not only contrary to the conſtitution, the laws, and every principle of good government; but alſo moſt abſurd and fooliſh, ſince the tax which is reſiſted, falls ſo lightly on the poorer citizens who are perſuaded to reſiſt. Many of their houſes will pay no tax; and very few of more than one dollar each; for few of their houſes will be valued at more than five hundred dollars. They will indeed be liable to the tax on lands. But the tax on houſes, is firſt to be deducted from the whole quota of the ſtate; and the balance only is to be laid on lands. The houſes in this ſtate, will it is ſuppoſed pay far the greater part of the tax; perhaps the whole of it; and in that caſe there will be no tax on the lands, and thoſe perſons whoſe houſes are worth leſs than 1000 dollars, will have nothing to pay.

As a further proof of the attention of Congreſs to the wiſhes, as well as the convenience of the people, it has repealed during the late ſeſſion, that part of the laws which required a return of the windows of every dwelling houſe, and which was found to be more diſagreeable than neceſſary or uſeful. Conſequently a return of the windows will not now be required.

To fix the value of lands and houſes, was a work of difficulty and expence; but when once done it will not be neceſſary to repeat it. For this buſineſs great pains were taken, and the moſt eſſential means employed, to ſelect men of good character, well acquainted with the ſubject, and equally intereſted with their fellow citizens in having the buſineſs well done.

The tax, moreover, is not permanent: but for one year only, and not to be continued, unleſs the public good ſhould require it; nor without the conſent of the people by their repreſentatives.

To thoſe who reſiſt in a treaſonable manner, the execution of laws ſo conſtitutional, ſo neceſſary and ſo indulgent in their proviſions to that part of the citizens who are at leaſt able to pay taxes, there can be no excuſe; and for the evils which they may ſuffer in conſequence of their criminal conduct, they can have nothing to blame but their own blindneſs, obſtinacy and wickedneſs.—On the contrary, every neceſſary ſtep ought to be taken, and will be taken to ſubdue and bring to juſtice both them and all others by whom they may be aided and abetted, ſo that their puniſhment may be an example to deter others from the like crimes in future. The neceſſity of employing arms againſt any portion of our fellow citizens muſt be deeply lamented; but the conſequences will lie at the door of thoſe whoſe treaſonable proceedings have produced the neceſſity: not of the government, which is bound, by its moſt ſacred duty, to preſerve order and enforce obedience to the laws.

But to thoſe who ſhall remain peaceably at their homes, and continue to abſtain from all part in theſe unlawful acts, either by open aſſiſtance, or by ſecret aid, counſel or intelligence, the utmoſt protection will be given, both for their perſons and their property.

Every precaution will be taken to prevent the march of the troops from becoming burthenſome to the citizens; all ſupplies will be punctually paid for; and the ſtricteſt diſcipline will be preſerved.

Let me therefore, my fellow citizens, warn and entreat you, as you love your country: as you prize the bleſſings of liberty, with order and peace; as you wiſh to avert the neceſſity of ſhedding blood, which is equally contrary to my wiſhes, and thoſe of the Preſident; as you dread the evils of a civil war, and deſire to eſcape the crime and puniſhment of traitors to their country, to turn a deaf ear to the counſels of thoſe wicked men who would draw you into deſtruction; who to gratify their own ambition or to protect themſelves from puniſhment for their crimes, would induce you to take up arms againſt the laws and the government of your country, and to engage in a ſtruggle as hopeleſs as criminal, againſt the whole force of the United States; who talk to you about peace and liberty, while they foment a civil war: who complain of expence, while they compel the government to encreaſe it, for the purpoſe of ſuppreſſing inſurrection; and who boaſt of being republicans, while they violate the moſt eſſential principle of republicaniſm, which is obedience to the laws paſſed by the conſent of a majority. And let me warn you to abſtain from giving aid, in any manner whatſoever to the aforeſaid inſurgents, on pain of becoming involved in their crimes and their puniſhment.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at head quarters at Doll's, this 5th day of April, A. D. 1799, and of American Independence the twenty-third.

W. MACPHERSON.

By order of the General,

JONA. WILLIAMS,
Aid-de-Camp.

WILLIAM J. MILLER, Eſq; at Calcutta has been formally received and acknowledged as the conſul of the United States of America for the Britiſh territories in India. This is the only nation to whom the ſame privilege has ever been granted, or who have permitted to have a public character there; and which is the reaſon the above gentleman, although ſuffered for theſe two years paſt to exerciſe the power, has not before been recognized in an official character.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Alexander Murray, dated on board the ſhip of war Montezuma, March 9, 1799, to the Secretary of the Navy.

"The next day we fell in with the French brig Les Amis, Captain Mallet, pierced for 16 guns, but had only ſix on board, and ſixteen men, which I captured; and from the condition of her ſails and rigging, and little proviſions on board, I was obliged to order her for Lucea, on the north ſide of Jamaica, where I intend to call in my route to America. She was from Porto-Rico, bound to St. Thomas, laden with lumber and a few bales of cotton. She is a well coppered and a fine looking brig, and has been a Guineaman. We value the whole property at 9000 dollars."

NEW-YORK, April 5.

We are informed, that a perſon, on Tueſday laſt, purchaſed a box of watches from a reſpectable houſe in this city, to the value of 3800 dollars, for which he gave a check on the Bank. It appears, however, that he had no aſſets depoſited there; and that in his attempt to croſs the North River with the box, he was detected and given into cuſtody.

April 10.

By Captain Doak of the ſchooner Industry, 16 days from St. Kitts, we are informed, that a French Letter of Marque ſchooner of 6 guns, had arrived there, prize to the frigate l'Inſurgente, ſaid to be valued at £. 10,000—Captain Doak was on board the prize.

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Judge Peters arrived at head quarters on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock.

OF THE INSURGENTS.

On Friday laſt, the army being encamped near the Spring-Houſe tavern, the commander ordered out a detachment compoſed of Robinſon's, M'Kean's, Lether's, and the Bucks county troops, to proceed in purſuit of Fries, one of the principal of the Inſurgents. Immediately after, the reſt of the troops took up the line of march, and arrived at Seller's tavern about 4 o'clock, P. M. At 5, the detachment which had been ſent after *Fries*, came in with him. It appears he had been crying a vendue, 8 miles from Seller's; and, juſt as he had finiſhed, he perceived the detachment about a mile diſtant; but, owing to an hill which they had to aſcend, immediately upon their being diſcovered by him, he was enabled to make off into a wood. When they arrived, they were informed of this circumſtance; and, juſt as they had diſcovered his hiding place by means of his dog, he again fled about an half mile; but finding himſelf too cloſely purſued, at length ſurrendered himſelf.

Capt. Dunlap's and Morrell's troops were alſo ordered out the ſame evening in purſuit of ſeveral other inſurgents.

They rode to many of their houſes, but the owners had decamped, having juſt before received information of the taking of Fries; one, however, of the name of Everhart, they had the good fortune to catch. This man confeſſed that he had aſſiſted at the reſcue of the priſoners from the Marſhal. The beds of many of the refugees were found warm, from which it was concluded that they had but juſt left them.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, this detachment returned to Head-Quarters, after having rode nearly 60 miles in different directions.

A detachment of 12 men under the command of Corporal Rainey, were then ordered to eſcort the priſoners to this city. They arrived here on Saturday afternoon, and lodged their charge ſafely in Jail.

On Saturday at 12 o'clock, the troops were to take up the line of march from Seller's to Quaker-town, and expected to reach Bethlehem laſt evening.

The following Manifeſto was iſſued by the General.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON,

Brigadier General of the army of the United States, commanding the troops deſtined to act againſt the inſurgents in the counties of Northampton, Montgomery, and Bucks, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

To the People of the ſaid Counties.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING received it in command from the Preſident of the United States, to employ the force under my orders, and ſuch additional force as the occaſion may be found to require, in compelling ſubmiſſion to the laws of the United States in the aforeſaid Counties, and in ſuppreſſing and diſperſing all unlawful combinations, which have there been formed, for the purpoſe of preventing, by force or violence, the execution of the ſaid laws, or any of them. I have judged it expedient to make known to the people of the ſaid counties, and to all others whom it may concern, the danger to which they will expoſe themſelves by joining in any ſuch unlawful proceedings, or by giving aid or encouragement to thoſe engaged therein: and alſo to remind them of the reaſonableneſs of ſubmitting to the laws in general, and to thoſe in particular, which ſome have reſiſted in a treaſonable manner.

It cannot be unknown to you, my fellow-citizens, or to any portion of the people of the United States, that obedience to laws conſtitutionally made, is eſſential to the exiſtence of a free government; and that in a republic, where the laws are enacted by the general conſent, that conſent muſt be declared by a majority of thoſe perſons, who are conſtitutionally appointed for that purpoſe by the people at large. The whole body of the people cannot aſſemble to make laws, and as men are found to differ in opinion about all matters on which they are called to deliberate, no deciſion could ever take place if the will of the majority was not to govern. The people of the United States have been at all times ſo well convinced of theſe truths, that from their firſt ſettlement in this country, they have always been governed by aſſemblies choſen to repreſent them; and have compelled all perſons, by force of arms when neceſſary, to ſubmit to the laws enacted by a majority in thoſe aſſemblies.

The federal government is as much a government of the people, as freely choſen by themſelves to repreſent them, and make laws for their benefit, as the government of the ſtates reſpectively. It was ordained and eſtabliſhed by the people themſelves, as they have expreſsly declared, "In order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to themſelves and their poſterity." In order to effect theſe great and deſirable purpoſes, for which the firſt Articles of Confederation had been found by experience wholly inſufficient, they gave to Congreſs various powers, which are enumerated in the Conſtitution. From the very nature of the government, doubts may ſometimes ariſe, and have ariſen, whether any of theſe powers authoriſe Congreſs to enact certain laws: and there is a regular and conſtitutional method of deciding ſuch queſtions, when they do ariſe, to which all good citizens will reſort, and implicitly ſubmit; but in the preſent caſe, no ſuch doubt has been, or can be entertained; for it is expreſsly declared by the Conſtitution itſelf, (Art. 1, Sect. 8.) that Congreſs ſhall have power, "to lay and collect TAXES, duties, impoſts and exciſes, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States."—This power being given to Congreſs by the conſtitution, Congreſs muſt decide when, and in what manner, it ought to be exerciſed, and this deciſion muſt be declared by a majority.——When declared, it muſt be obeyed: otherwiſe the conſtitution muſt be deſtroyed, with it all government, law and order muſt periſh, and diſunion, civil war and anarchy muſt enſue.

The acts, to which a treaſonable oppoſition is made, are acts "to lay and collect a tax for the common defence, and welfare of the United States;" conſequently, ſuch acts as Congreſs is expreſsly impowered by the people to paſs; and even from a ſlight conſideration, they will appear to be as neceſſary, and as reaſonable in themſelves, as they are conformable to the conſtitution, and favourable to thoſe very perſons who reſiſt their execution.

Nobody has denied, or can deny, that the United States were threatened, when theſe acts paſſed, and ſtill are threatened, with the reſentment of a very powerful, a very ambitious, and a very vindictive nation.—From what ſources this reſentment aroſe, or whether by a different courſe of conduct it might have been prevented, were ſecondary queſtions.—The great queſtion was, whether we ſhould ſubmit to the indignities heaped upon us by this nation, and ſubſcribe to the diſgraceful terms which it exacted, or prepare for reſiſtance, and for defending our rights, as became a free and Independent nation. Upon this queſtion, which Congreſs, whoſe duty it is "to provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States," was bound to decide, there was no difference of opinion, at leaſt none was avowed. All concurred in the opinion, that we ought to reject the terms held out by France, and prepare for our defence, in caſe ſhe ſhould attempt to enforce them. The ſole queſtion was, in what manner we ſhould prepare, and to what extent? Who was to decide this queſtion; the majority or the minority? A majority and a large majority, of the repreſentatives of the people, conſtitutionally choſen by themſelves, did decide, and did agree upon the ſyſtem which has been adopted. This ſyſtem requires money; and in order to procure money, a tax is neceſſary. Had the contrary ſyſtem been adopted, ſtill money and a tax would have been neceſſary: For upon no plan can a country be defended, or preparations be made for its defence, without money.—Had there even been any baſe enough to propoſe ſubmiſſion to the terms of France, and had the propoſition been agreed to, ſtill there muſt have been money and taxes; for France required of us in the firſt inſtance, a loan of many millions of dollars, and informed us that her ſubſequent demand would be meaſured by our ability to pay. To raiſe this unlimited tribute, we muſt have ſubmitted to far heavier taxes, than have been laid by Congreſs for our defence.

It is true, that ſhe afterwards pretended to deſiſt from this demand of money; but it was in conſequence of our reſiſtance, and our preparations, that ſhe did ſo; and thoſe preparations had already rendered the tax neceſſary.

In laying this tax, Congreſs paid the moſt careful attention to the ſituation and the wants of the people; and ſo modified it that its weight falls almoſt entirely on thoſe in affluent circumſtances; while the poor are, in a great meaſure, exempt from its operation.

It is laid on lands, dwelling-houſes, and ſlaves; but as there are no ſlaves in this ſtate, the whole tax falls on lands and dwelling-houſes. The lands are to be taxed exactly according to their value, whoever may be the owners; but the dwelling-houſes, are to be aſſeſſed by a different rule. The poor man whoſe dwelling-houſe, with the out-houſes and houſe-lot of not more than two acres, is worth leſs than one hundred dollars, will pay nothing for it: and if it be worth one hundred dollars, its tax will be only twenty cents. By the ſame rule, other houſes, of higher value, will pay as follows:

If worth 200 dollars,	40 cents.
300	60
400	80
500	100 or 1 dol.

Thus far you ſee, my fellow-citizens, that the houſe-tax is at the rate of twenty cents for every hundred dollars of the value of the houſe. But for houſes worth from five hundred to one thouſand dollars, the rate of the tax is thirty cents for each hundred dollars of their value, ſo that a houſe worth ſix hundred dollars, will pay ſix times thirty cents, or one dollar and 80 cents.

If worth 700 dols. it will pay	2 dols. &	10 cts.
800	2	40
900	2	70
1000	3	

Thus the rich man, with a houſe valued at one thouſand dollars, will pay three times as much tax as the poorer man whoſe houſe is valued at half the ſum, or 500 dollars, and in this manner the tax goes on increaſing upon the coſtly houſes and the rich, until they are taxed five times as much in proportion to the value of their houſes, as their poorer fellow citizens, whoſe houſes are worth only from one hundred to five hundred dollars. A houſe worth 100 dollars, pays 20 cents; which is one-fifth of one per cent. on its value. A houſe worth 30,000 dollars, pays 300 dollars; which is one per Cent. on its value, five times as much in proportion.

From hence, my fellow-citizens, you muſt be convinced, that the oppoſition to this tax in your counties, is not only contrary to the conſtitution, the laws, and every principle of good government; but alſo moſt abſurd and fooliſh, ſince the tax which is reſiſted, falls ſo lightly on the poorer citizens who are perſuaded to reſiſt. Many of their houſes will pay no tax; and very few of more than one dollar each; for few of their houſes will be valued at more than five hundred dollars. They will indeed be liable to the tax on lands. But the tax on houſes, is firſt to be deducted from the whole quota of the ſtate; and the balance only is to be laid on lands. The houſes in this ſtate, will it is ſuppoſed pay far the greater part of the tax; perhaps the whole of it; and in that caſe there will be no tax on the lands, and thoſe perſons whoſe houſes are worth leſs than 1000 dollars, will have nothing to pay.

As a further proof of the attention of Congreſs to the wiſhes, as well as the convenience of the people, it has repealed during the late ſeſſion, that part of the laws which required a return of the windows of every dwelling houſe, and which was found to be more diſagreeable than neceſſary or uſeful. Conſequently a return of the windows will not now be required.

To fix the value of lands and houſes, was a work of difficulty and expence; but when once done it will not be neceſſary to repeat it. For this buſineſs great pains were taken, and the moſt eſſential means employed, to ſelect men of good character, well acquainted with the ſubject, and equally intereſted with their fellow citizens in having the buſineſs well done.

The tax, moreover, is not permanent: but for one year only, and not to be continued, unleſs the public good ſhould require it; nor without the conſent of the people by their repreſentatives.

To thoſe who reſiſt in a treaſonable manner, the execution of laws ſo conſtitutional, ſo neceſſary and ſo indulgent in their proviſions to that part of the citizens who are at leaſt able to pay taxes, there can be no excuſe; and for the evils which they may ſuffer in conſequence of their criminal conduct, they can have nothing to blame but their own blindneſs, obſtinacy and wickedneſs.—On the contrary, every neceſſary ſtep ought to be taken, and will be taken to ſubdue and bring to juſtice both them and all others by whom they may be aided and abetted, ſo that their puniſhment may be an example to deter others from the like crimes in future. The neceſſity of employing arms againſt any portion of our fellow citizens muſt be deeply lamented; but the conſequences will lie at the door of thoſe whoſe treaſonable proceedings have produced the neceſſity: not of the government, which is bound, by its moſt ſacred duty, to preſerve order and enforce obedience to the laws.

But to thoſe who ſhall remain peaceably at their homes, and continue to abſtain from all part in theſe unlawful acts, either by open aſſiſtance, or by ſecret aid, counſel or intelligence, the utmoſt protection will be given, both for their perſons and their property.

Every precaution will be taken to prevent the march of the troops from becoming burthenſome to the citizens; all ſupplies will be punctually paid for; and the ſtricteſt diſcipline will be preſerved.

Let me therefore, my fellow citizens, warn and entreat you, as you love your country: as you prize the bleſſings of liberty, with order and peace; as you wiſh to avert the neceſſity of ſhedding blood, which is equally contrary to my wiſhes, and thoſe of the Preſident; as you dread the evils of a civil war, and deſire to eſcape the crimes and puniſhment of traitors to their country; to turn a deaf ear to the counſels of thoſe wicked men who would draw you into deſtruction; who to gratify their own ambition or to protect themſelves from puniſhment for their crimes, would induce you to take up arms againſt the laws and the government of your country, and to engage in a ſtruggle as hopeleſs as criminal, againſt the whole force of the United States; who talk to you about peace and liberty, while they foment a civil war: who complain of expence, while they compel the government to encreaſe it, for the purpoſe of ſuppreſſing inſurrection; and who boaſt of being republicans, while they violate the moſt eſſential principle of republicaniſm, which is obedience to the laws paſſed by the conſent of a majority. And let me warn you to abſtain from giving aid, in any manner whatſoever, to the aforeſaid inſurgents, on pain of becoming involved in their crimes and their puniſhment.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at head-quarters at Doll's, this 5th day of April, A. D. 1799, and of American Independence the twenty-third.

W. MACPHERSON.

By order of the General,

JONA. WILLIAMS,
Aid-de-Camp.

WILLIAM J. MILLER, Eſq; at Calcutta, has been formally received and acknowledged as the conſul of the United States of America for the Britiſh territories in India. This is the only nation to whom the ſame privilege has ever been granted, or who is permitted to have a public character there; and which is the reaſon the above gentleman, although ſuffered for theſe two years paſt to exerciſe the power, has not before been recognized in an official character.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Alexander Murray, dated on board the ſhip of war Montezuma, March 9, 1799, to the Secretary of the Navy.

"The next day we fell in with the French brig Les Amis, Captain Mallett, pierced for 16 guns, but had only ſix on board, and ſixteen men, which I captured, and from the condition of her ſails and rigging, and little proviſions on board, I was obliged to order her for Lucea, on the north ſide of Jamaica, where I intend to call on my route to America. She was from Porto-Rico, bound to St. Thomas, laden with lumber and a few bales of cotton. She is a well coppered and a fine looking brig, and has been a Guineaman. We value the whole property at 9000 dollars."

NEW-YORK, April 5.

We are informed, that a perſon, on Tueſday laſt, purchaſed a box of watches from a reſpectable houſe in this city, to the value of 3800 dollars, for which he gave a check on the Bank. It appears, however, that he had no aſſets depoſited there; and that in his attempt to croſs the North River with the box, he was detected and given into cuſtody.

April 10.

By Captain Doak of the ſchooner Induſtry, 16 days from St. Kitts, we are informed, that a French Letter of Marque ſchooner of 6 guns, had arrived there, prize to the frigate l'Inſurgente, ſaid to be valued at £. 10,000—Captain Doak was on board the prize.

Continuation of Foreign News, Via Charleston.

LONDON January 18.

At length, after an interval of many weeks we yesterday morning received regular sets of Paris papers from the 25th of December to the 13th inst. inclusive. They are singularly important, as they serve to clear up many of the doubts which have existed for some time past concerning the actual state of affairs on the continent.

We were well justified in regarding as very equivocal the news of the pretended pacification between the German empire and France, to which Prussia and Austria were totally strangers. A new incident which has been so long talked of that its consequences were foreseen: namely, the arrival of the Russian troops on the territories of the German empire, which is now no longer a matter of doubt, since the French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt have made it the ground work of an official complaint, will soon put an end to the wavering and condescensions of the deputation of the empire. All the notes which the French ministers may address to the empire, or to the emperor, who called them to his assistance, will not be able to stop the march of these troops. One column of this army has taken the route of Brunn, the capital of Moravia, which indicates that it is destined for upper Suabia; and another column marches by Billita, which confirms what we have stated, that it was intended to protect Bohemia and Franconia, where the Austrians are the most exposed, having but few troops in these provinces. The French plenipotentiaries have declared that the entry of any of the troops on the territory of the empire shall be considered as a declaration of war.

It is easy to foresee what will be the immediate result of hostilities to the southern parts of the German empire, viz. for those parts which are not situated behind the line of neutrality. Every part which is within reach of the French armies will be invaded by them; whilst, on the other hand, the Austrian armies will force into action the countries of Bavaria, Upper Suabia, and Franconia, now occupied by their troops. It is thus that the states of the empire, in detaching themselves from the political body of which they formed an integral part have placed themselves in the situation of experiencing all the miseries of war, with out enjoying any of the advantages of peace.

Although the French papers contain the news from the armies of Italy and of Rome down to a very late period, it does not appear that they have obtained any great successes since the Neapolitan army was repulsed in repeated attacks to dislodge the French from their strong position near Civita, Castellana, and since it evacuated Rome. All that the Paris journals said about Naples is only a repetition of the reports before in circulation of 80,000 Neapolitans being destroyed, 12,000 prisoners taken, besides 99 pieces of cannon, &c. &c. accompanied with invectives against all crowned heads, and particularly against the King of Naples and his General. But in attentively examining all the French accounts, it appears that on the 11th inst. a courier arrived at the Luxembourg from the army of Italy, the contents of whose despatches did not transpire.

Another courier had arrived two days before, who reported that the French were marching against Leghorn, to drive the Neapolitans from thence. It is however probable that they will have previously evacuated that place, and have gone to assist in the defence of Naples. From the silence of the Directory in publishing the news by the last couriers, it is to be presumed that the progress of the French army has been stopped, until preparations were made for forcing the passages between Rome and Naples, which it appears the Neapolitans were determined to defend.

It consequently follows, that the republican army occupied at that period nearly a line extending from one sea to the other; the right wing supported at Pescara by the Adriatic, the centre by Aquila, and the left wing by the Mediterranean, on this side of Terracina.

Pescara is situated at a distance of 12 leagues from the frontier of the Roman state at the mouth of the river of the same name; Aquila is in the mountains, about 7 or 8 leagues from the same frontier; and Terracina is also in that territory.

Such a position afforded sufficient time to the king of Naples to receive assistance from the Austrians, as well as support from the Russians at Corfu.

The body of 3000 men embarked at Venice were probably destined for his relief, from the troops in Dalmatia, of whose operations no intelligence could have been yet received, were, from proximity of their situation to the kingdom of Naples, still more capable of forming a junction with the Neapolitans.

The state of affairs in Italy; the impossibility in which the Emperor is placed of preserving the kingdom of Naples and the duchy of Tuscany from the invasion of the French without taking up arms; the recent movements among his troops; the difficulty which he would find in defending himself ultimately against a perfidious and ambitious enemy who might be enabled to add to the strength of France, of Holland, of Belgium, of Germany on this side of the Rhine, and of Switzerland, the entire and absolute possession of Italy, have uniformly appeared to us sufficient motives to induce the Emperor, sooner or later to re-commence hostilities. The march of the Russian troops, a measure evidently originating from his own application, removes every doubt on this head; and although the inclemency of the season may perhaps occasion for some time an armistice between the armies in Switzerland and Suabia, we can no longer entertain any doubts with respect to his Imperial majesty's determination of prosecuting the war. It is even to be presumed, that the first intelligence which we shall receive, will announce the commencement of hostilities in Italy.

The removal of General Joubert's headquarters from Milan to Modena tends to confirm this opinion. It more particularly points out the apprehensions entertained, lest the Austrians confining themselves to act on the defensive, against the formidable barrier of the Mincio, should attempt to transfer the scene of hostilities to the right bank of the Lower Po. Although some time would be necessary to penetrate that way into the kingdom of Naples, such a diversion must, by retaining the French forces in the Cisalpine Republic, necessarily retard the progress of their army in the Neapolitan territory.

January 30.

The Dublin mail of yesterday brought over the decision of the House of Commons of Ireland, on the question of an address to the Lord-Lieutenant, on which the House was left debating on Thursday night. The paragraph objected to was that which expressed a readiness to consider the means of permanently connecting the two countries, and it gave rise to a debate which lasted till 7 o'clock the next morning, when on a division there were

For this paragraph—Ayes 106 } including
Noes 111 } Tellers

Majority against government, 5

Although the question of union is still open to discussion, never having been regularly before the house, yet we have good reason to know that it is for the present abandoned in Ireland. The outlines of the plan will be submitted to the British Parliament to-morrow, which, after due consideration, will record its opinion on the expediency of the measure: and here the question will probably rest until the present ferment is allayed, and the Irish nation more disposed to receive it; or perhaps until a new Parliament is called, to give its assent to it in some future period.

NEW-LONDON, April 10.

So long and severe a winter as the one hardly now past, has not been known in the memory of the oldest man living. Its injurious effects have been felt in a particular manner by the inhabitants of some of our neighboring towns. Pinched by the scarcity of fodder and the uncommon coldness of the weather, the cattle have died in abundance. Some farmers lost twenty head in a very short time. In Lyme it is supposed one fourth of the stock have perished. Stonington has suffered in an equal degree, and Montville and Colchester considerably, with the prospect of a still further loss.

BOSTON, April 10.

COUP DE TRUXTON.

Captain Doane arrived here, since our last, in 17 days from Antigua, furnishes a correct account of the capture of a French privateer schooner of 15 guns, and 150 men, by Commodore TRUXTON. The Constellation, and the Insurgente commanded by Lt. Rogers, left St. Kitts, to cruise off Guadaloupe, the 10th March; and in the execution of a plan previously concerted, approached the island from opposite directions, as hostile ships: and soon commenced the appearance of a furious combat—the Constellation under the American, and the Insurgente under the French colours. The French on shore, anxious to assist their supposed countrymen, despatched the privateer in question, to the scene of action; where she soon discovered the *ruse de guerre*; and after firing a few shot into her, was compelled to strike, and was sent to St. Kitts. The account was brought to Antigua, and communicated to Capt. Doane, by the master of a vessel, in 24 hours from St. Kitts, who was on board the privateer, after her arrival. The event, may therefore be relied on.

April 11.

Extract of a letter from Alicant, to a respectable house in this place, dated Jan. 7.

"The Algerines have become very numerous in these seas, and are very strict since their declaration of war against the French, which took place on the 21st of December, when the French Consul, the merchants, and all French people of every description in Algiers, were put into chains, and are kept at work as captives.——On Christmas day, six Algerine corsairs sailed, with orders from the Dey to capture all French vessels they may meet; and he has sent a party to surprize a factory the French have established on the coast for the coral fishery, and bring them all in chains to Algiers. All this is in consequence of the Grand Seignior's request, made by his Ambassador arrived at Algiers the 20th of December. The Tunisians also, in obedience to the Grand Seignior's desire, have engaged to act with the Algerines; and the Dey has sent to the government of Tunis, to have all the French secured in that place, which at present are about 250; they will all be made slaves, and it is presumed the Tripolitans will all declare war against the French, and that Morocco will follow their example. This news has just arrived by express, two days from Algiers, sent by Consul O'Brien to Consul Montgomery."

NEWPORT, April 16.

The Hon. THOMAS BARCLAY, Esq; is appointed by his Britannic Majesty, Consul-General for the Eastern States of America—vice Sir John Temple, deceased.

Capt. Bainbridge is appointed to the command of the Norfolk, of 18 guns, late commanded by Capt. Williams, who has leave of absence, by request.

The Director of the Mint of the United States, has stated that there were coined therein in 1798, 7,974 Eagles, 24,867 Half-Eagles, and 614 Quarter-Eagles, of Gold—327,536 Dollars. 127,550 Dismes, in Silver—979,700 Cents, in Copper.—Equal in the Whole to 545,698 Dollars.—Nearly double to any preceding Year.

(CIRCULAR.)

From the Secretary of War, to the officers appointed during the last session of Congress to the additional army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
1st April, 1799.

SIR,

Major-General Hamilton being charged with the recruiting service, you will hold yourself in readiness to obey such orders or instructions relative thereto as may be transmitted to you directly from him, or through your commanding officer.

The materials for the appointment of officers to be drawn from North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, being yet incomplete, no final arrangements can be made respecting relative rank; it has therefore been thought adviseable to postpone any partial issue of commissions, until the officers from those states shall be appointed.

Your pay and emoluments will commence from the date of your letter of acceptance.

I have the honour to be,
With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES M'HENRY.

MARRIED.]—At Little-Compton, by the Rev. Mr. Shepard, Mr. *Samuel Manchester* to Miss *Rhoda Hunt*.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, April 15.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Romeo, Heath,	Providence
Leopard, Farnum,	Ditto
Schooner Fish Hawk, Morse,	Somerset
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Betsy, Bliffens,	New-York
Lucy, Holmes,	Boston
Betsy, Cole,	Hudson
Ship Washington, Downs,	New-York
Schooner Speedwell, Baker,	Ditto

SUSAN FOWLER
Has for Sale, at her Shop, directly opposite Mrs. COTTRELL'S,

A VERY large and handsome Assortment of CROCKERY, just received from New-York, per Capt. Cahoone.——Also a Variety of Articles in the HARDWARE Line, amongst which are the following:

Iron Candlesticks,
Hinges of all Sizes,
Stock Locks,
Thumb Latches,
Hammers,
Shoe Ditto,
Shoe Knives,
Round Bolts,
Carpenters' Rules,
Large and small Dividers,
Carpenters' Compasses
Jack-Knives,
Penknives & Razors,
Best of London Pewter,
Do. Spoons & Basons,
Iron Ditto.

ALSO,

Maps of the West Coast of Ireland.
Do. West and South-West, Do.
Do. British Channel,
Do. St. George's Do.
Do. West Coast of Scotland,
Do. North Sea,
Do. Island of Shetland,
Do. Holland, Spain, and Portugal,
4 Glass'd Telescopes,
2 Do. Do.

Mrs. FOWLER takes this Method of inviting the Ladies of Newport, &c. to call and look at some elegant TURBANS and CRAVATS, far superior to any imported; and offers to supply them with MUSLINS, worked from the most beautiful Patterns, at the shortest Notice.

She has on Hand a few DRY GOODS.

ALSO,

Excellent Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
Flour,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Chocolate,
Raisins,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Pimento,
Cinnamon,
Pepper,
Mustard,
York Soap,
Starch,
Indigo,
Excellent New-York Cut Tobacco, &c.

The above Articles shall be sold as low as they can be purchased in this Town.

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THE Subscriber having been empowered, by the Secretary of War, to contract with any Person or Persons, to supply the Rations for the Remainder of the present Year, that may be required at Fort-Wolcott, Brenton's-Point, Newport or Providence, or at any Place or Places where Troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Limits of the State of Rhode-Island.

Any Person or Persons, desirous to make the above Contract, will give in their Proposals by the 27th Instant.

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It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits, at the rate of half a gill per ration, and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The Proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

ARCHIBALD CRARY.

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THOMAS PECKHAM.

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HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Colours; an Assortment of neat Gun-Locks and Brass Furniture; Powder and Shot; a few Bags of Anniseed; a Quantity of excellent Mustard, in Bottles; a small Assortment of Glass Ware, of superior Quality; an Assortment of Crockery Ware; and a Quantity of excellent Spanish Segars.

Also GARDEN-SEEDS,
Of the last Year's Growth, viz.

Peas; Beans; Onion; Beet; Carrot; Radish; Lettuce; Double Parsley; green, Savoy, red, and other Sorts of Cabbage.——Also, a Variety of other Seeds, too numerous to mention.

Newport, March 11, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,
A Quantity of excellent COTTON, by the Bag or smaller Quantity.—Apply to
SAMUEL DAVENPORT.
Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

Continuation of Foreign News, Via Charleston.

LONDON January 18.

At length, after an interval of many weeks we yesterday morning received regular sets of Paris papers from the 25th of December to the 13th inst. inclusive. They are singularly important, as they serve to clear up many of the doubts which have existed for some time past concerning the actual state of affairs on the continent.

We were well justified in regarding as very equivocal the news of the pretended pacification between the German empire and France, to which Prussia and Austria were totally strangers. A new incident which has been so long talked of that its consequences were foreseen: namely, the arrival of the Russian troops on the territories of the German empire, which is now no longer a matter of doubt, since the French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt have made it the ground work of an official complaint, will soon put an end to the wavering and condescensions of the deputation of the empire. All the notes which the French ministers may address to the empire, or to the emperor, who called them to his assistance, will not be able to stop the march of these troops. One column of this army has taken the route of Brunn, the capital of Moravia, which indicates that it is destined for upper Suabia; and another column marches by Billita, which confirms what we have stated, that it was intended to protect Bohemia and Franconia, where the Austrians are the most exposed, having but few troops in these provinces. The French plenipotentiaries have declared that the entry of any of the troops on the territory of the empire shall be considered as a declaration of war.

It is easy to foresee what will be the immediate result of hostilities to the southern parts of the German empire, viz. for those parts which are not situated behind the line of neutrality. Every part which is within reach of the French armies will be invaded by them; whilst, on the other hand, the Austrian armies will force into action the countries of Bavaria, Upper Suabia, and Franconia, now occupied by their troops. It is thus that the states of the empire, in detaching themselves from the political body of which they formed an integral part have placed themselves in the situation of experiencing all the miseries of war, without enjoying any of the advantages of peace.

Although the French papers contain the news from the armies of Italy and of Rome down to a very late period, it does not appear that they have obtained any great successes since the Neapolitan army was repulsed in repeated attacks to dislodge the French from their strong position near Civita, Castellana, and since it evacuated Rome. All that the Paris journals said about Naples is only a repetition of the reports before in circulation of 80,000 Neapolitans being destroyed, 12,000 prisoners taken, besides 99 pieces of cannon, &c. &c. accompanied with invectives against all crowned heads, and particularly against the King of Naples and his General. But in attentively examining all the French accounts, it appears that on the 11th inst. a courier arrived at the Luxembourg from the army of Italy, the contents of whose despatches did not transpire.

Another courier had arrived two days before, who reported that the French were marching against Leghorn, to drive the Neapolitans from thence. It is however probable that they will have previously evacuated that place, and have gone to assist in the defence of Naples. From the silence of the Directory in publishing the news by the last couriers, it is to be presumed that the progress of the French army has been stopped, until preparations were made for forcing the passages between Rome and Naples, which it appears the Neapolitans were determined to defend.

It consequently follows, that the republican army occupied at that period nearly a line extending from one sea to the other; the right wing supported at Pescara by the Adriatic, the centre by Aquila, and the left wing by the Mediterranean, on this side of Terracina.

Pescara is situated at a distance of 12 leagues from the frontier of the Roman state at the mouth of the river of the same name; Aquila is in the mountains, about 7 or 8 leagues from the same frontier; and and Terracina is also in that territory.

Such a position afforded sufficient time for the king of Naples to receive assistance from the Austrians, as well as support from the Russians at Corfu.

The body of 3000 men embarked at Venice were probably destined for his relief, and the troops in Dalmatia, of whose operations no intelligence could have been yet received, were, from proximity of their situation to the kingdom of Naples, still more capable of forming a junction with the Neapolitans.

The state of affairs in Italy; the impossibility in which the Emperor is placed of preserving the kingdom of Naples and the dutchy of Tuscany from the invasion of the French without taking up arms; the recent movements among his troops; the difficulty which he would find in defending himself ultimately against a perfidious and ambitious enemy who might be enabled to add to the strength of France, of Holland, of Belgium, of Germany on this side of the Rhine, and of Switzerland, the entire and absolute possession of Italy, have uniformly appeared to us sufficient motives to induce the Emperor, sooner or later to re-commence hostilities. The march of the Russian troops, a measure evidently originating from his own application, removes every doubt on this head; and although the inclemency of the season may perhaps occasion for some time an armistice between the armies in Switzerland and Suabia, we can no longer entertain any doubts with respect to his Imperial majesty's determination of prosecuting the war. It is even to be presumed, that the first intelligence which we shall receive, will announce the commencement of hostilities in Italy.

The removal of General Joubert's headquarters from Milan to Modena tends to confirm this opinion. It more particularly points out the apprehensions entertained, lest the Austrians confining themselves to act on the defensive, against the formidable barrier of the Mincio, should attempt to transfer the scene of hostilities to the right bank of the Lower Po. Although some time would be necessary to penetrate that way into the kingdom of Naples, such a diversion must, by retaining the French forces in the Cisalpine Republic, necessarily retard the progress of their army in the Neapolitan territory.

January 30.

The Dublin mail of yesterday brought over the decision of the House of Commons of Ireland, on the question of an address to the Lord-Lieutenant, on which the House was left debating on Thursday night. The paragraph objected to was that which expressed a readiness to consider the means of permanently connecting the two countries, and it gave rise to a debate which lasted till 7 o'clock the next morning, when on a division there were

For this paragraph—Ayes 106 } including
Noes 111 } Tellers

Majority against government, 5

Although the question of union is still open to discussion, never having been regularly before the house, yet we have good reason to know that it is for the present abandoned in Ireland. The outlines of the plan will be submitted to the British Parliament to-morrow, which, after due consideration, will record its opinion on the expediency of the measure: and here the question will probably rest until the present ferment is allayed, and the Irish nation more disposed to receive it; or perhaps until a new Parliament is called, to give its assent to it in some future period.

NEW-LONDON, April 10.

So long and severe a winter as the one hardly now past, has not been known in the memory of the oldest man living. Its injurious effects have been felt in a particular manner by the inhabitants of some of our neighboring towns. Pinched by the scarcity of fodder and the uncommon coldness of the weather, the cattle have died in abundance. Some farmers lost twenty head in a very short time. In Lyme it is supposed one fourth of the stock have perished. Stonington has suffered in an equal degree, and Montville and Colchester considerably, with the prospect of a still further loss.

BOSTON, April 10.

COUP DE TRUXTON.

Captain Doane arrived here, since our last, in 17 days from Antigua, furnishes a correct account of the capture of a French privateer schooner of 18 guns, and 150 men, by Commodore TRUXTON. The Constellation, and the Insurgente commanded by Lt. Rogers, left St. Kitts, to cruise off Guadaloupe, the 10th March; and in the execution of a plan previously concerted, approached the island from opposite directions, as hostile ships: and soon commenced the appearance of a furious combat—the Constellation under the American, and the Insurgente under the French colours. The French on shore, anxious to assist their supposed countrymen, despatched the privateer in question, to the scene of action; where she soon discovered the *ruse de guerre*; and after firing a few shot into her, was compelled to strike, and was sent to St. Kitts. The account was brought to Antigua, and communicated to Capt. Doane, by the master of a vessel, in 24 hours from St. Kitts, who was on board the privateer, after her arrival. The event, may therefore be relied on.

April 11.

Extract of a letter from Alicant, to a respectable house in this place, dated Jan. 7.

"The Algerines have become very numerous in these seas, and are very strict since their declaration of war against the French, which took place on the 21st of December, when the French Consul, the merchants, and all French people of every description in Algiers, were put into chains, and are kept at work as captives.——On Christmas day, six Algerine corsairs sailed, with orders from the Dey to capture all French vessels they may meet; and he has sent a party to surprize a factory the French have established on the coast for the coral fishery, and bring them all in chains to Algiers. All this is in consequence of the Grand Seignior's request, made by his Ambassador arrived at Algiers the 20th of December. The Tunisians also, in obedience to the Grand Seignior's desire, have engaged to act with the Algerines; and the Dey has sent to the government of Tunis, to have all the French secured in that place, which at present are about 250; they will all be made slaves, and it is presumed the Tripolitans will all declare war against the French, and that Morocco will follow their example. This news has just arrived by express, two days from Algiers, sent by Consul O'Brien to Consul Montgomery."

NEWPORT, April 16.

The Hon. THOMAS BARCLAY, Esq; is appointed by his Britannic Majesty, Consul-General for the Eastern States of America—vice Sir John Temple, deceased.

Capt. Bainbridge is appointed to the command of the Norfolk, of 18 guns, late commanded by Capt. Williams, who has leave of absence, by request.

The Director of the Mint of the United States, has stated that there were coined therein in 1798, 7,974 Eagles, 24,867 Half-Eagles, and 614 Quarter-Eagles, of Gold—327,536 Dollars. 127,550 Dismes, in Silver—979,700 Cents, in Copper.—Equal in the Whole to 545,698 Dollars.—Nearly double to any preceding Year.

(CIRCULAR.)

From the Secretary of War, to the officers appointed during the last session of Congress to the additional army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
1st April, 1799.

SIR,

Major-General Hamilton being charged with the recruiting service, you will hold yourself in readiness to obey such orders or instructions relative thereto as may be transmitted to you directly from him, or through your commanding officer.

The materials for the appointment of officers to be drawn from North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, being yet incomplete, no final arrangements can be made respecting relative rank; it has therefore been thought adviseable to postpone any partial issue of commissions, until the officers from those states shall be appointed.

Your pay and emoluments will commence from the date of your letter of acceptance.

I have the honour to be,
With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES M'HENRY.

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SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

AN APOLOGY

For not weeping over the Remains of a beautiful Sister, written after being reproached by some Ladies, for Insensibility.

COLD drops that tear, which blazons common woe;
What flinty rock retains its chriſtal rill?
Ne'er will the ſoften'd mould the liquid ſhow;
Deep ſink the waters that are ſmooth and ſtill!

Ah! when ſupremely agoniz'd I ſtood,
And memory gave her peerleſs frame a ſigh;
While feeling triumph'd in my heart's warm flood,
Grief drank the offering ere it reach'd the eye!

[*Mr. Harper's Letter continued.*]

found on board of Britiſh ſhips of war or *merchantmen, though carried there by force,* are rendered liable to execution as *pirates*. Congreſs, juſtly conſidering the meaſure as levelled chiefly at us, ſince it is our ſailors who, on account of ſimilarity of language, and other circumſtances, are moſt frequently found in Britiſh ſhips, paſſed a law authorizing the Preſident, in caſe the edict ſhould be executed, on any of our ſailors, previouſly impreſſed on board of Britiſh ſhips of war, to retaliate on any French priſoners who may be in our power. The Britiſh had before declared that they would retaliate if the edict ſhould be executed in any caſe whatever. This threat is ſaid to have produced its ſuſpenſion, though not its repeal. For the ſake of humanity, we hope that the French will refrain from its execution.

While Congreſs was employed on theſe meaſures relating to our external affairs, it did not neglect the internal regulations which the public good required. An act was paſſed for conſolidating into one act, and amending all the various acts reſpecting the collection of duties on imports and tonnage. This was a work of much labour, and much utility. Conſiderable progreſs was made in a ſimilar digeſt of the laws reſpecting duties on ſtills, and domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits; which is much wanted, and will probably be finiſhed next ſeſſion. The acts reſpecting ſtamp duties were reviſed and amended. A general reviſion and amendment of the poſt-office ſyſtem took place. The act for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houſes was reviſed, and that part of it which required a return of the number and dimenſions of windows, repealed; as being more troubleſome and diſagreeable to individuals, than uſeful for promoting the objects of the act. The regulations for the preſervation of health, and the prevention of contagious diſeaſes, were extended and enforced. Acts were paſſed for the government of the navy, and the better organization of the army. And a general bankrupt act was digeſted, conſidered and matured; which, though rejected by a ſmall majority, is now in ſuch a ſtate as to be brought forward at next ſeſſion, with good proſpects of ſucceſs.

An attempt was made to repeal the alien and ſedition acts; founded chiefly on their ſuppoſed unconſtitutionality, and ſupported by petitions from various parts of the country. But, as Congreſs, after the mature ſt examination, found no reaſon to doubt about their conſtitutional power to paſs thoſe acts, and the particular circumſtances which induced them to exerciſe that power, have by no means, ceaſed, it was thought inexpedient to conſent to the repeal, and the motion was rejected. The reaſons whereon this rejection was founded, are detailed and enforced in a report of a ſelect committee, which was publiſhed, and of which I forwarded ſome copies to the diſtrict. The acts, if not renewned, will expire of themſelves, in one year from this time. Their renewal will depend on the ſtate of things at next ſeſſion. The alien act, I believe, it will be proper to renew, unleſs circumſtances ſhould greatly alter; for there ought always, in times of danger, to exiſt a power of apprehending miſcheivous or ſuſpected aliens, and of ſending them out of the country: more eſpecially when we have to deal with an enemy, which, like the French government, works more by intrigues than by open force. But the ſedition act is leſs neceſſary; for there is no doubt that every thing which it makes penal, may be puniſhed with much more ſeverity, by the common law of the land; and its only uſe was to declare that law, to render it more generally known, and to reſtrict in ſome particulars where it was thought to go too far. By the common law, the courts could fine and impriſon, to any extent for libels, and perſons indicted for ſuch offences, could not plead the truth of the matter, in their defence.—By this act the truth of the matter may be pleaded; and the power of fine and impriſonment, is reſtricted to two years, and two thouſand dollars. If it ſhould become neceſſary, therefore, to reſtore the common law, in this reſpect, to its ancient rigour, the act muſt be ſuffered to expire.

[*To be continued.*]

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead or Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

For Sale, by
BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf,

FRESH Superfine and Common FLOUR.

Likewiſe good Freſh Pilot and Common SHIP BREAD, as cheap as any imported of equal Quality.

Newport, April 16, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO FARMS, laying on the Iſland of Conannicut, and containing about 115 Acres each, with good Dwelling-Houſes, Barns, and other neceſſary Out-buildings thereon; all in good Repair; with a large Proportion of Stone-Wall, and other Fencing.——For further Particulars inquire of JOHN ELDRED.

Jamestown, March 11, 1799.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A FARM in Weſt-Greenwich, formerly belonging to Deacon Joſeph Draper, containing about 120 Acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon,—is well wooded and watered, and has on it as good an Orchard as any in that Town.—For further Particulars inquire of PARDON BROWN.

Middletown (R. I.) March 16, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conannicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conannicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

Has just Received, and for Sale,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, 26th, 11th Month, 1798.

To be Sold,
At PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 2d of May next, on the Premiſes, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

THE Eſtate next Northward of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, in Thames-ſtreet, conſiſting of Two Dwelling-Houſes, Shop, Wharf, Stores, &c. &c. and Poſſeſſion given the Middle of May.

A good Warranty Deed will be given of the above Eſtate.

The Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

Newport, April 2, 1799.

FRIGATE *GENERAL GREENE.*

ALL able-bodied and ordinary SEAMEN, who wiſh to ſerve their Country, on board the United States' Frigate General Greene, *CHRISTOPHER RAYMOND PERRY*, Commander, now lying at Newport, may have an Opportunity of entering, by applying at ſaid Newport, where a Rendezvous is opened for that Purpoſe, and where the Terms will be made known.

When the Injuries and Inſults of our Country are conſidered on the one Hand, and the Glory of avenging them on the other, it is preſumed that any preſſing Solicitation to enter the Service will be unneceſſary.

Newport, April 2, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Beſt Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souſhong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs.

Alſo, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels firſt Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates per Quantity, and on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

For PRIVATE SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſtrong-built Letter Marque SHIP,

DE JONGE JAN JACOB,

PIERCED for 14 Guns, now laying in the Port of Newport, State of Rhode-Iſland.—Said Ship was built in Amſterdam in 1790, meaſures 397 Tons, Length of her Keel 108 Feet, from Stem to Stern 115 Feet, Depth in the Hole 13 Feet, width 30 Feet, Heighth between Decks 6 Feet, Cabin 6½ Feet, Dutch Meaſure.—She is faithfully built of the beſt Materials, is remarkably well found, and would anſwer exceedingly well for the Eaſt-India Trade or Government's Service.——For Terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

JOHN BOONEN GRAVES,

No. 105, Water-Street, *New-York.*

Newport, March 25, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,

At the BUCK, near the Red-Market,

Having juſt Imported, a *FRESH SUPPLY* of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1798.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Crea... la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowl... Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors ... and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen; fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths, German Flannels and Serges; Station... and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the W... India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 8 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

JAMES CENTER

Returns his grateful Acknowledgments to the Public, for every Favour, and flatters himſelf, through their Indulgence, with a Continuance thereof, which will be his conſtant Study to merit.

He has for Sale at his Shop, oppoſite Gen. *Martin's*, a good Aſſortment of PERFUMERY, and the following Aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS, juſt received from Boſton, viz.

PEAS, Beans, 3 Kinds
Beet, Carrot, Parſnip,
French and other Turnip,
Salmon, Short-top, and Turnip Radiſh,
Seliſia, Tennisball, Imperial and Cabbage-Head, Lettuce-Seed
Parſley, Celery and Pepper-Graſs, Ditto
Cucumber, Squaſh and Melon, Seed
Sweet Marjorum, Thyme, Sage, D...
Early May, Cauliflower, Sugar-Loaf, Dutch, Brockly, Dwarf Red, Drum he... and Savoy Cabbage, Ditto.

20 Weight of good Onion Seed, of the laſt Year's Growth.

Likewiſe PLANTS, for early ſetting from his Hot-Beds,

Such as Marjorum, Peppers, Thyme, Cabbage, Lettuce, &c. and ſhall have in Ditto.

Newport, March 25, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, ... Hundred or leſs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has just received, at his STORE *opposite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 9, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON,

Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, the Public at large, that he has received, and has for Sale, as cheap at any Store in Newport,

A FRESH Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Season, conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broadcloths and Caſſimeres; a great Variety Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes; Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteſtrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Satin, Beaver, and Common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe, Garden and Window of the Subſcriber, with a ... Lot and convenient Stable, &c. there alſo ſeveral other ſmall Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-ſtreet, commanding a conſiderable large and pleaſant Proſpect, the Situation airy and healthy, being ſupplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month 25th, 1799.

AN APOLOGY

For not weeping over the Remains of a beautiful Sister, written after being reproached by some Ladies, for Insensibility.

COLD drops that tear, which blazons common woe;
What flinty rock retains its chriſtal rill?
Ne'er will the ſoften'd mould the liquid ſhow;
Deep ſink the waters that are ſmooth and ſtill!

Ah! when ſupremely agoniz'd I ſtood,
And memory gave her peerleſs frame a ſigh;
While feeling triumph'd in my heart's warm flood,
Grief drank the offering ere it reach'd the eye!

[*Mr. Harper's Letter continued.*]

found on board of Britiſh ſhips of war or merchantmen, *though carried there by force*, are rendered liable to execution as *pirates*. Congreſs, juſtly conſidering the meaſure as levelled chiefly at us, ſince it is our ſailors who, on account of ſimilarity of language, and other circumſtances, are moſt frequently found in Britiſh ſhips, paſſed a law authorizing the Preſident, in caſe the edict ſhould be executed, on any of our ſailors, previouſly impreſſed on board of Britiſh ſhips of war, to retaliate on any French priſoners who may be in our power. The Britiſh had before declared that they would retaliate if the edict ſhould be executed in any caſe whatever. This threat is ſaid to have produced its ſuſpenſion, though not its repeal. For the ſake of humanity, we hope that the French will refrain from its execution.

While Congreſs was employed on theſe meaſures relating to our external affairs, it did not neglect the internal regulations which the public good required. An act was paſſed for conſolidating into one act, and amending all the various acts reſpecting the collection of duties on imports and tonnage. This was a work of much labour, and much utility. Conſiderable progreſs was made in a ſimilar digeſt of the laws reſpecting duties on ſtills, and domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits; which is much wanted, and will probably be finiſhed next ſeſſion. The acts reſpecting ſtamp duties were reviſed and amended. A general reviſion and amendment of the poſt-office ſyſtem took place. The act for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houſes was reviſed, and that part of it which required a return of the number and dimenſions of windows, repealed; as being more troubleſome and diſagreeable to individuals, than uſeful for promoting the objects of the act. The regulations for the preſervation of health, and the prevention of contagious diſeaſes, were extended and enforced. Acts were paſſed for the government of the navy, and the better organization of the army. And a general bankrupt act was digeſted, conſidered and matured; which, though rejected by a ſmall majority, is now in ſuch a ſtate as to be brought forward at next ſeſſion, with good proſpects of ſucceſs.

An attempt was made to repeal the alien and ſedition acts; founded chiefly on their ſuppoſed unconſtitutionality, and ſupported by petitions from various parts of the country. But, as Congreſs, after the mature ſt examination, found no reaſon to doubt about their conſtitutional power to paſs thoſe acts, and the particular circumſtances which induced them to exerciſe that power, have by no means, ceaſed, it was thought inexpedient to conſent to the repeal, and the motion was rejected. The reaſons whereon this rejection was founded, are detailed and enforced in a report of a ſelect committee, which was publiſhed, and of which I forwarded ſome copies to the diſtrict. The acts, if not renewned, will expire of themſelves, in one year from this time. Their renewal will depend on the ſtate of things at next ſeſſion. The alien act, I believe, it will be proper to renew, unleſs circumſtances ſhould greatly alter; for there ought always, in times of danger, to exiſt a power of apprehending miſcheivous or ſuſpected aliens, and of ſending them out of the country: more eſpecially when we have to deal with an enemy, which, like the French government, works more by intrigues than by open force. But the ſedition act is leſs neceſſary; for there is no doubt that every thing which it makes penal, may be puniſhed with much more ſeverity, by the common law of the land; and its only uſe was to declare that law, to render it more generally known, and to reſtrict in ſome particulars where it was thought to go too far. By the common law, the courts could fine and impriſon, to any extent for libels, and perſons indicted for ſuch offences, could not plead the truth of the matter, in their defence.—By this act the truth of the matter may be pleaded; and the power of fine and impriſonment, is reſtricted to two years, and two thouſand dollars. If it ſhould become neceſſary, therefore, to reſtore the common law, in this reſpect, to its ancient rigour, the act muſt be ſuffered to expire.

[*To be continued.*]

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead or Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

For Sale, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf,

FRESH Superfine and Common FLOUR.

Likewiſe good Freſh Pilot and Common SHIP BREAD, as cheap as any imported of equal Quality.

Newport, April 16, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO FARMS, laying on the Iſland of Conannicut, and containing about 115 Acres each, with good Dwelling-Houſes, Barns, and other neceſſary Out-buildings thereon; all in good Repair; with a large Proportion of Stone-Wall, and other Fencing.——For further Particulars inquire of JOHN ELDRED.

Jamestown, March 11, 1799.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A FARM in Weſt-Greenwich, formerly belonging to Deacon Joſeph Draper, containing about 120 Acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon,—is well wooded and watered, and has on it as good an Orchard as any in that Town.—For further Particulars inquire of PARDON BROWN.

Middletown (R. I.) March 16, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conannicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conannicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

Has just Received, and for Sale,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, 26th, 11th Month, 1798.

To be Sold,

At PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 2d of May next, on the Premiſes, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

THE Eſtate next Northward of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, in Thames-ſtreet, conſiſting of Two Dwelling-Houſes, Shop, Wharf, Stores, &c. &c. and Poſſeſſion given the Middle of May.

A good Warranty Deed will be given of the above Eſtate.

The Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

Newport, April 2, 1799.

FRIGATE *GENERAL GREENE.*

ALL able-bodied and ordinary SEAMEN, who wiſh to ſerve their Country, on board the United States' Frigate General Greene, *CHRISTOPHER RAYMOND PERRY*, Commander, now lying at Newport, may have an Opportunity of entering, by applying at ſaid Newport, where a Rendezvous is opened for that Purpoſe, and where the Terms will be made known.

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Newport, April 2, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Beſt Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souſhong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs.

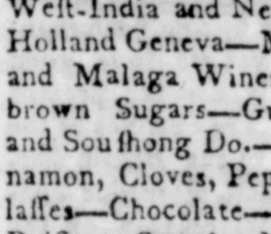
Alſo, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels firſt Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates per Quantity, and on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

For PRIVATE SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſtrong-built Letter Marque SHIP,

DE JONGE JAN JACOB,



PIERCED for 14 Guns, now laying in the Port of Newport, State of Rhode-Iſland.—Said Ship was built in Amſterdam in 1790, meaſures 397 Tons, Length of her Keel 108 Feet, from Stem to Stern 115 Feet, Depth in the Hole 13 Feet, width 30 Feet, Heighth between Decks 6 Feet, Cabin 6½ Feet, Dutch Meaſure.—She is faithfully built of the beſt Materials, is remarkably well found, and would anſwer exceedingly well for the Eaſt-India Trade or Government's Service.——For Terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

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No. 105, Water-Street, *New-York.*

Newport, March 25, 1799.

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N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1798.

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ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas de la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary; and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

JAMES CENTER

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He has for Sale at his Shop, oppoſite Gen. *Martin's*, a good Aſſortment of PERFUMERY, and the following Aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS, juſt received from Boſton, viz.

PEAS, Beans, 3 Kinds	Parſley, Celery and Pepper. Graſs, Ditto
Beet, Carrot, Parſnip,	Cucumber, Squaſh and Melon, Seed.
French and other Turnip,	Sweet Marjorum, Thyme, Sage, Do.
Salmon, Short-top, and Turnip Radiſh,	Early May, Cauliflower, Sugar-Loaf, Dutch, Brockly, Dwarf Red, Drum head and Savoy Cabbage, Ditto.
Seliſia, Tenniſball, Imperial and Cabbage-Head, Lettuce-Seed	

20 Weight of good Onion Seed, of the laſt Year's Growth.

Likewiſe PLANTS, for early ſetting from his Hot-Beds,

Such as Marjorum, Peppers, Thyme, Cabbage, Lettuce, &c. and ſhall have late Ditto.

Newport, March 25, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, put Hundred or leſs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has just received, at his STORE *oppoſite General* MARTIN's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUNTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 9, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, and the Public at large, that he has just received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A FRESH Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broadcloths and Caſſimeres; a great Variety Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteſtrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Satin, Beaver, and Common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe, Garden and Meadow of the Subſcriber, with a ſmall Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; alſo ſeveral other ſmall Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-ſtreet, commanding a conſiderable large and pleaſant Proſpect; the Situation airy and healthy, being well ſupplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month 25th, 1799.